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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
Health of the District


For the Year
1945

BY

M. L. SUTCLIFFE,
T.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

W. R. WHEELER,
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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Hunter and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Hygiene conditions and Vital Statistics on the District for the year 1945.

This report incorporates the report of the Sanitary Inspector and is compiled to conform with Articles 6 (3) and 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations 1935 ; Article 14 (3) of the Sanitary Officers Order 1926, and incorporates the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 49/45 dated 19th March 1945, and 28/46 dated 11th February 1946. (This latter Circular deals mainly with the provision of water supplied in the District).

This is my first report since 1938 and I am much indebted to Mr. Jenkinson for his assistance to me in compiling it, as I only carried out duties for a short period of the year after being demobilised in September 1945.

I was fortunate in my war service, in that I was a Hygiene Specialist in the R.A.M.C. for the whole of the war and do not feel that my time was wasted : as a good many lessons gained from war experience will undoubtedly be of value to me in civilian life.

During the war the predominant factor in the Army was manpower, and any measures which could reduce sickness and invalidity among fighting troops were readily sanctioned. Generals and Senior Officers attach enormous importance to matters of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, and it is no exaggeration to say that unless military reasons forbade, all recommendations for improving the health of the troops were passed, and any expense was regarded as thoroughly justified.

This leads one to ask the question whether the health of the people in peace time should not really be considered as being a matter of equal importance with that of the fighting man in war ; and whether expense does not sometimes loom a little too large in schemes for keeping and getting people fit for constructive work as civilians, when it is not allowed to stand in the way of providing healthy conditions in the Services, for the purposes of war.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

MAURICE L. SUTCLIFFE,

July 18th, 1946.

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Staff of the Authority.

C. D. OUTRED, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., L.D.S., Medical Officer of Health (acting). Medical Officer of Health to the Tewkesbury Borough, Gloucester Rural and Newent Rural (Medical Officer of Health) Committee and Assistant County Medical Officer of Health for the County of Gloucestershire. (resigned 31.10.45).

MAURICE L. SUTCLIFFE, T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.P.M. Medical Officer of Health. Medical Officer of Health to Tewkesbury Borough, Gloucester Rural and Newent Rural (Medical Officer of Health) Committee and Assistant County Medical Officer of Health for the County of Gloucestershire. (resumed duties 10.9.45).

H. S. JENKINSON, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I., T.I.P.C. Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor. Inspector under Housing and Petroleum Acts and Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

S. W. D. HARRIS. Assistant to Sanitary Inspector. He is at present a Staff Sergeant in the R.A.M.C., and expects to be demobilised in February, 1946.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres), 48,845.

Population (Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid 1945), 7,685.

Number of Inhabited Houses (December 31st, 1945) according to rate books, 2,300.

Rateable Value, £27,923.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £123.

The district remains practically entirely agricultural in character with the exception of Saw Mills at Newent and May Hill and three pumping stations, two for the Gloucester Corporation and one for the Malvern Urban District Council Waterworks. In addition, a factory was erected during the war at Stardens, Newent, by the Ministry of Aircraft Production and used as a dispersal factory for the Gloster Aircraft Co. This factory closed down towards the end of the year, and is being re-opened shortly by Messrs. Charlesworth Bodies Ltd., for the manufacture of kitchen unit furniture, who expect to employ several hundred people in the near future.

During the war, the district was an evacuation area and at one period was accommodating as many as about 1,000 evacuees, mainly from Birmingham, Eastbourne and the London district. These have now practically without exception returned to their homes.

Improvements in the various social services, such as water supplies, sewerage and refuse collection are very necessary in some parts of the district, and these matters are under consideration by the Council.

Adoptive Legislation in force in the Area.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. Section 1 (adopted 7.4.38).

Bye-Laws with regard to New Buildings (Public Health Act, 1936) adopted 1.10.40.

Vital Statistics.

These statistics give particulars as to the births and deaths in the Area, while a complete list of the causes of death will be found in Table 20 at the end of the report. In addition, they show various rates which are compared where possible with those of England and Wales.

Table 1. **Infantile Births and Deaths.**

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Combined Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Live Births	60	66	126	6	11	17	143
Still Births	—	3	3	—	—	—	3
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	3	2	5	—	1	1	6

Table 2. **Deaths.**

Total Deaths	Male	Female	Total
	60	63	123
Deaths included in the above form :			
Measles (all ages)...	—
Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Diarrhoea under two years of age	1
Puerperal Sepsis	—
Other Puerperal causes	—

Table 3. **Birth and Death Rates.**

	Newent Rural District	England and Wales
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population ...	18.6	16.1
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population ...	0.39	0.46
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population ...	16.0	} 11.4
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population	not available	
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births ...	41.9	46.0
Death Rate of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births ...	39.6	} not available
Death Rate of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births ...	58.8	
Death Rate from Puerperal Causes per 1,000 total births ...	Nil.	1.99

NOTE.—Prior to the war the Statistical Branch of the General Register Office issued Districts with their comparability factor. This figure (0.78 in 1938) is used for multiplying the Crude Death Rate, in order to get a Corrected Death Rate. This Corrected Death Rate is then comparable with the Death Rate for England and Wales or with the Death Rates for other Districts who have had their Crude Death Rates similarly modified. The “comparability Factor” for 1945 is not being issued by the General Register Office owing to the war-time variety and magnitude of local population movements.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Laboratory Facilities.

As there is no County Laboratory in Gloucestershire, analyses of water, sewage, milk and medical specimens, etc., are carried out as follows :

Water, Sewage, etc., by Rowland H. Ellis, County and Council Analyst, Gloucester.

Milk Samples.—Graded milk samples are taken by the County Sampling Officer, and non-graded milk samples are taken by this Authority and submitted to the Laboratory, Gloucester Royal Infirmary.

Medical, Bacteriological and Pathological examinations at the Laboratory, Gloucester Royal Infirmary.

Bacteriological and Chemical Analyses of Water Supplies serving the District.

Table 4.

Source of Supply.	Total No. of Analyses.	Bacteriological.		Chemical.	
		Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
Gloucester Corporation Mains (City Analyst)	5	5	—	5	—
Malvern U.D.C. Water- works (Works Analyst)	9	9	—	9	—
Wells, etc., (Council Analyst)	6	1	4	1	—

I have to acknowledge with thanks the reports on Gloucester Corporation and Malvern U.D.C. supplies received from the Water Engineers.

Analyses of Trade waste effluents, etc.	...	...	...	Nil.
Analyses of Sewage	...	...	...	Nil.

Ambulance Facilities.

Infectious Disease cases.—Ambulance facilities are adequate and very satisfactory, being provided by the City Isolation Hospital, Over; by this Council's arrangement with the City Corporation.

Accident and Sick cases.—Gloucester Corporation ambulances are available for such cases, and no difficulties have been reported.

Nursing in the Home.

There are three District Nursing Associations in the District.

1.—Newent Area (2 nurses).

2.—Dymock Area (1 nurse).

3.—Staunton Area (1 nurse).

The whole District is covered by the above areas for Midwifery and Nursing in the home, while in addition, the District Nurses are available for School Medical work, Health Visiting, etc.

Hospitals.

There are no Voluntary Hospitals in the District, and the only Hospital where this Authority have arrangements for the admission of patients is the City of Gloucester Isolation Hospital, Over. The cost of treatment of patients at Over Hospital is £3 3s. per week plus Specialist's fees, cost of antitoxin, etc.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supplies.

MAIN SUPPLIES. GLOUCESTER CORPORATION WATERWORKS.

Newent Town and the surrounding area are supplied from the Newent pumping station, while part of the District between the Upleadon service reservoir and the Gloucester Rural District is supplied from a mixture of the Ketford and Newent sources.

Samples from these sources are regularly analysed by the City Analyst, and report sent to this Department. They invariably show the water to be of excellent quality.

EXTENSION OF CORPORATION MAINS DURING 1945.

1,300 yards of 6in main from Hartpury House to Dent's Lane.

PROPOSED EXTENSIONS OF CORPORATION MAINS.

The Council have approved extensions to (1) Dymock Village via Welch House Lane ; (2) Hartpury, Corse and Staunton from Dent's Lane.

Approval of the Ministry is awaited for the extensions to Dymock, Corse and Staunton.

Malvern Urban District Council Waterworks.

The sinking of the 27in. borehole at Bromsberrow to a depth of 300 feet in 1943 may be the cause of water shortages experienced, since pumping commenced, in adjacent parishes. This borehole was sunk by the Sanitary Engineering Branch of the Ministry of Works as a war time measure, to provide water to several U.S. Military Hospitals near Malvern.

A report was submitted by this Council to the County Council; who arranged for their Consulting Engineers (Messrs. Binnie, Deacon and Gourley) to submit a report. This report dated 29th May, 1945 indicated that the increased pumping combined with the dry winters of 1942/3/4 would have the effect of causing a lowering of the Water Table in the Bunter Sandstone.

As conditions do not seem to be improving in spite of the closing of the U.S. Hospitals, the only solution would appear to be the provision of a main supply to Ryton and Redmarley.

Water Shortage in the District.

The arrangements made in the Ryton area in 1944 for providing water tanks were continued in 1945, and in addition it was necessary to provide a water tank to Haffield School. (This school was connected to the free water main at the end of 1945). With regard to Ryton, a scheme is under consideration to extend the Council's main to supply this area.

The G.W.A.E.C. had to continue their arrangements to carry water to their hostel at Redmarley, until it was closed in December 1945 ; a main supply for this parish is under consideration.

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 28/46, Table 5 shews the Parishes with a main supply, together with the number of houses and population served. Table 6 shows the water supplies to Schools in the District.

Main Water Supplies in the District showing the Number of Houses and Population Served.

Table 5.

Parish.	Main Supply in house	No.of houses	Pop.	Stand pipes (main)	No. of houses	Pop.
Bromsberrow	Malvern U.D.C.					
	(rates	18	60	—	—	—
	(free	16	53	1	2	7
Corse	No main supply	—	—	—	—	—
Dymock	Malvern U.D.C.					
(Bromsberrow	(rates	4	13	—	—	—
Heath)	(free	19	63	5	27	77
Hartpury	Glos. Corporation	12	45	—	—	—
Kempley	No main supply	—	—	—	—	—
Newent	(Newent Town)	316	1055	10	30	100
	Glos. Corporation	88	294	—	—	—
Oxenhall	Glos. Corporation	21	70	—	—	—
Pauntley	Glos. Corporation	22	73	1	1	4
Redmarley	Malvern U.D.C.	7	23	—	—	—
Rudford	Glos. Corporation	38	127	—	—	—
Staunton	No main supply	—	—	—	—	—
Taynton	Glos. Corporation	2	7	—	—	—
Tibberton	Glos. Corporation	21	70	—	—	—
Upleadon	Glos. Corporation	26	87	—	—	—
Total		610	2035	17	60	188

The foregoing table shows that on a population basis 29% of the population have main water supplies. This for a practically entirely rural area with an average population of only 6½ persons per acre cannot be considered bad, and the new extensions proposed should increase this percentage considerably.

Water Supplies and Sanitary Accommodation in Schools.

Table 6.

School.	Water Supply	Remarks on Water Supply	Type of Latrine
Bromsberrow	Main	Malvern U.D.C. main	Bucket
Corse	Pump	Supply adequate	Bucket
Dymock	Pump	Unsatisfactory	W.C.'s.
Haffield	Main	Malvern U.D.C. (installed December, 1945)	Privies
Hartpury	Main	Gloucester Corporation Main	Bucket
Newent	Main	Gloucester Corporation Main	W.C.'s.
Pauntley	Pump	Supply from adjacent house	Bucket
Redmarley (Lowbands)	Pump	Supply adequate	Earth closet
Staunton	Pump	Pump in School House	Bucket
Tibberton	Main	Gloucester Corporation Main	W.C.'s.
Upleadon	Main	Gloucester Corporation Main	W.C.'s.

As will be seen from the above Table, six out of the eleven schools have main water supplies, but extensions of mains which have been approved, will mean that main supplies will become available at Corse, Dymock and Staunton Schools.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

As in most rural districts, arrangements for dealing with sewage are on the “conservancy” system, the householders themselves providing for the disposal of their sewage.

The town of Newent has main sewage disposal systems. At Dymock about 15 houses are connected to an old sewer/culvert which discharges untreated sewage into the River Leadon. The Council have under consideration the provision of a new sewer and disposal works in the village to deal with sewage from 30—35 houses and the School. A few houses in Redmarley Village are connected to a small sewer which is kept in repair by the Council. The sewage discharges into an adjacent ditch which is periodically cleansed.

Cleeve Lane Sewage Works, Newent.

These Works take the larger part of the town of Newent. The new Dortmund Settlement Tank constructed by Italian labour during the year 1943, functions satisfactorily. Some difficulty was experienced in disposing of sludge from the drying beds, but arrangements have now been made with the Land Settlement Association to remove this material, and it is hoped these arrangements will be satisfactory.

Sewage Works near Messrs. Cadbury's Factory, Newent.

This is a small sewage works situated near Messrs. Cadbury's old factory. Apart from the works being subject to flooding occasionally during the winter, these works are fairly satisfactory and serve the northern end of the town.

Sewage Works, New Factory, Newent.

This factory was erected during the war as a Dispersal Factory for the Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., and a complete sewage treatment plant was installed, the effluent discharging into the Ell Brook. Frequent inspections have been made of this plant, which appears to be very satisfactory.

Sewage Works, Lancaster Terrace, Newent.

These works take sewage from 12 Council houses in Lancaster Terrace.

Newent Flooding.

At the beginning of the year, the Council considered a case of flooding in Leewall Street, Newent, which occurred during a heavy storm of rain. This was caused by sewage backing up the drain, due to the sewer being surcharged. Most of the road water runs into the sewers, and the Council consider that if a portion of this road water could be excluded, the likelihood of further flooding would be minimised. A scheme for laying a storm water drain from Leewall Street to discharge into Newent Court Lake, was suggested to the County Council. This was generally considered a satisfactory proposal, but it was decided to cut off certain gullies from the sewer, and discharge these direct into Peacocks Brook ; observations to be kept to see if any improvement was effected.

Drainage Work.

Three extensions of drainage work were carried out during the year. All were submitted to a water test.

Action taken to Check Pollution of Rivers and Streams.

The only pollution of any amount in the District, is at Dymock, where a number of houses discharge untreated sewage via an old road culvert into the River Leadon. This will be remedied when the Dymock Sewerage Scheme is put in hand.

Latrine Accommodation.

The great majority of latrines in the area are of the bucket type, with still a few of the privy type ; but the latter are gradually being replaced by buckets or W.C.'s.

During the year, nine conversions to W.C.'s were made

Public Cleansing.

House refuse is removed twice weekly in the Newent Town Lighting Area, at a contract price of £163 16s. 0d. per annum.

The Sanitary Inspector prepared and submitted to the Council a report and estimate, of cost of a comprehensive scheme for refuse collection over the whole of the District. This was based on a weekly collection in Newent Lighting Area, and a fortnightly collection over the remainder of the District. The net annual cost was estimated at £954 0s. 0d., or approximately an eightpenny rate. Owing to labour and other difficulties, it was decided to defer further consideration of this Scheme, but it is hoped that it will be possible to increase the area scavenged, with special reference to the larger villages such as Dymock. This is stressed by the Minister of Health, who states : " An increasing number of Rural District Councils are providing refuse collections for their districts. Conditions of nuisance, and infestation by rats, which are apt to occur where quantities of refuse accumulate near houses, are avoided where house refuse collections are undertaken."

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

A summary of the work done in the Public Health Department, is tabulated below :—

Table 7.

	No. of Inspections	Notices served.		Nuisances abated after notice.	
		Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Dwelling Houses ...	176	5	13	5	13
Cowsheds and Dairies	204	3	20	2	20
Bakehouses ...	6	—	1	—	1
Factories and Workshops	17	—	2	—	2
Slaughter Houses ...	Nil.	Centralised slaughtering in Gloucester since outbreak of war.			
Infectious Disease ...	32	In all cases disinfection of the premises was carried out.			

Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades in the District.

Outworkers Residences.

There are no outworkers in the District.

Canal Boats Acts and Regulations 1877—1925.

There is no navigable canal in the District.

Shops Acts 1912—1945.

These are mainly administered by the County Council. No action was taken during the year by this Authority.

Petroleum Acts.

There are 19 persons licenced to store petroleum, and 4 licenced to store carbide, in the District.

Camping Sites.

Two camping sites at Highleadon and Rudford were licenced by the Council in 1945 (Section 269 Public Health Act 1936). There is practically no camping in the District, although at certain periods of the year, e.g. daffodil season and harvesting, a number of gipsies come for a week or two.

Smoke Abatement.

No action has been taken during the year, and no complaints have been received.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are unfortunately no public swimming baths in the District. A few streams and rivers are used for bathing purposes, but there are no sites where there is routine bathing. Where bathing takes place, the condition of the water is reasonably expected to be fairly satisfactory ; but the taking of samples is not indicated, as variations in the quality of the water depend almost entirely on the amount of rainfall.

Eradication of Bed-bugs, etc.

During the year two Council houses were found to be infested. Thermatox fumigators were used with satisfactory results. In future, it is proposed to use D.D.T. preparations, now that supplies have been released for civilian use.

Rodent Control.

Surveys by the County Pests Officer were commenced 30th July, 1945 and were completed 1st September, 1945. He reports : " 371 inspections were made, which disclosed 42 Infestations of a minor character, 29 of these were dealt with by the County Council, leaving a balance of 13 to be dealt with by the occupier. The balance of 13 were subsequently re-inspected by the County Council Inspector in order to satisfy the Urban Pests Department that the work was satisfactorily carried out by the occupier."

The servicing of the Sewage System in Newent was carried out under contract by the G.W.A.E.C. and the County Council jointly.

Housing.

No new houses were erected during 1945. This was owing to shortage of labour and material.

The Council now own 130 houses built under the Housing Acts 1919-36. The first post-war year housing programme of the Council was originally 50 houses, but in addition the Council has accepted an offer of eight Swedish Timber Houses.

The standard houses are to be erected as follows :

Bromsberrow	...	4	Newent	...	...	16
Dymock	...	8	Redmarley	...	...	4
Hartpury	...	2	Staunton	...	...	4
Highleadon	...	2	Tibberton	...	...	4
Kempley	...	2	Site not decided	...	...	4

The Swedish Timber Houses are to be erected as follows :

Pauntley (Bran Green) 4 on site originally earmarked for standard houses.

Dymock (Hillend) ... 4

The above programme is a very good post-war start and will do a lot towards relieving housing difficulties in the District.

Rural Housing Survey.

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular No. 66/44 and 67/45 and the recommendations of the Gloucestershire Rural Housing Joint Committee, a survey of houses with a rateable value of £16 and under, was commenced towards the end of the year. Owing however, to staff shortage, it was only possible to inspect 36 houses out of a total of 2,000 requiring to be surveyed. It may be mentioned that Mr. Harris, since his return in February, 1946, has concentrated on this Survey, and the total number of houses surveyed as at 30th June, 1946, is 965.

These houses were classified as follows :

Category 1	Satisfactory in all respects	...	...	...	185
„ 2	Minor defects only	...	...	...	450
„ 3	Repairable at reasonable cost	..	...	...	237
„ 5	Totally unfit, and only fit for demolition	...	...	...	93
					965

A considerable number of these houses were also found to be overcrowded (31). The Survey, when completed, will be of great value to the Council in estimating the housing needs of the District. A rough estimate of the total number of houses only fit for demolition being in the neighbourhood of 200. The medico-social aspect

of disease is becoming of great importance, and excluding poverty and malnutrition, which nowadays are both relatively rare factors, bad housing and environment are probably the most potent causes of diseases, which are largely preventable, such as the infectious diseases, tuberculosis, rheumatism, etc.

A progressive housing policy by the Council will do much to improve the health of the population and is undoubtedly a good investment, although the returns, by the way of improved health may not be apparent for a considerable number of years.

War Damage.

Through enemy bombing only one house was damaged beyond repair, but a few suffered major but repairable damage. This is fortunately a very low figure and cannot be said to have had any effect on the present housing position.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Act,	206
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	316
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	38
(d)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	80

2. Number of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	44
---	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a)	Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936	Nil.
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts	Nil.
(c)	Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936	Nil.

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

There is little doubt that overcrowding has increased during the war years and the Survey of Rural housing which is now being carried out will enable accurate figures to be given in my next Report.

5. Building Licences.

During the year 73 licences were issued to repair houses, and 3 for the erection of new houses.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supplies.

A large amount of milk is produced in the district, the bulk of the milk is taken by wholesalers where it is either consumed outside the district or converted into milk foods, etc., e.g. approximately 5,500 gallons of milk per day are taken from this district to Messrs. Cadbury's factory at Frampton-on-Severn which is under the control of the Ministry of Food.

There has been a satisfactory increase in the number of designated milk producers in recent years and comparative figures are given for the year 1938.

Table 8.

	1938	1945
Producers of non-designated milk	182	221
Producers of accredited milk	19	13
Producers of Tuberculin Tested milk ...	14	24

Out of this total, there are 15 Attested herds.

During the year 204 inspections of dairy farm premises were carried out by this Department, and as a result of formal and informal action, a good deal has been done to improve methods of milk production and to enable non-designated producers to obtain Accredited and T.T. licences.

The inspection of farms and herds producing Accredited and T.T. milk is undertaken by the County staff and Veterinary surgeons working under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Milk Samples.

School Milks and Accredited and T.T. Producers.—These samples are taken by the County Sampling Officer and unsatisfactory reports are forwarded to this office for necessary action. Undesignated Milk.—Samples are taken by this Department. Of 26 Samples taken, 20 were satisfactory.

Meat and Other Foods.

As from the outbreak of war, the slaughtering of animals has been carried out at the Central Abattoir in Gloucester, and no slaughtering has been permitted in the slaughter houses in the District.

During the year 12 slaughtermens licences were renewed.

Food and Drugs Act 1938.

Condemnation of Foodstuffs. This Department is notified when shops, etc., suspect that articles of food are unfit for human consumption.

Table 9 shows the foodstuffs condemned during the year, and it will be seen that the amounts are exceedingly small.

Table 9.

Article.				Non Preserved.	Preserved (tinned).
Meat	...	...	...	—	42 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	—	60 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	6 lbs.	—
Cereals	...	...	...	—	5 lbs.
Fruit	...	...	...	21 lbs.	—
Vegetables	...	...	...	6 lbs.	21 lbs.
Milk	...	...	...	—	35 tins
Sugar	...	...	...	3 lbs.	—
Butter	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	—

Bakehouses.

There are now eight bakehouses in the District, two having closed down during the war. Six visits were paid and one informal notice issued which was complied with.

Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector.

Table 10.

Premises.				No. of In- spections.	No. of Written Notices.	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	...			8	—	—
Factories without mechanical power	...			9	—	—
Other premises, e.g., works of building engineering, etc., construction	...			—	—	—
Outworkers premises	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	17	—	—

(2) Defects found.

Table 11.

Particulars.	No. of Defects Found	No. of Defects Remedied	No. of Defects Referred to H.M.I.	No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness ...	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences { insufficient defective not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2	2	—	—

(3) Homework.

Table 12.

Lists Received from Employers.

Nature of Work	Once in the year.		Twice in the year.	
	Lists	Out Workers	Lists	Out Workers
Wearing Apparel (making)	—	—	—	—
Notified from other Authorities ...	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria Immunisation.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health (Circular 193/45 dated 14th November, 1945)—Individual record cards of diphtheria immunisation in children up to the age of 15 years will as from 1st January, 1946, be kept by the Public Health Department of the Local Authority. Until this date records were mainly held by the County Public Health Department, who provided the Medical Officer of Health with certain returns which were required for his compilation of the statistics to be submitted to the Ministry. This assistance and the records have been most useful, and the latter have now been transferred to this Authority.

As, from and including the year 1945, it is laid down that the whole responsibility for statistical returns is on the Local Authority, the following tables are included in my report.

Table 13. Child Population Immunised during year ending 31.12.45.

Number of children who completed a full course of immunisation during 1945 	Age at date of final injection.		Total under 15
	0-4 years	5-14 years	
	90	54	144

NOTE.—This table is a consolidation of the half-yearly returns which have been submitted to the Ministry of Health.

Table 14. Immunisation in relation to Child Population.

Children aged 0-14 years immunised up to 31st December, 1945.								
Age 31.12.45 i.e. born in year	0 + 1945	1 + 1944	2 + 1943	3 + 1942	4 + 1941	5-9 1936-40	10-14 1931-35	Total under 15
No. Immunised	—	44	48	38	64	432	645	1207
Est. Mid-year pop.'45	676					1210		1886
Percentage Immunised	28.7%					89%		64%

Table 15. Diphtheria Notifications and Deaths in relation to Immunisation (Children under 15 years only).

Notifications		Deaths	
Cases Notified	Cases Immunised	Immunised	Not Immunised
9	5	Nil.	Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Table 16.

New Cases and Mortality in 1945.

Ages	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 +	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
10 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 +	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 +	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 +	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
35 +	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 +	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
55 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.K.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	7	2	1	1	...	2	...	1

Table 17. Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register as at 31st December for the last two years.

(Figures for 1938, the last pre-war year are included for comparison).

Total	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
1938	10	13	7	5	35
1944	16	15	25	13	69
1945	17	10	15	9	51

Table 18. Number of New Cases and Deaths in the last two years.

(Figures for 1938, the last pre-war year are included for comparison).

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1938	3	5	2	1	2	2	—	—
1944	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	1
1945	7	2	1	1	—	2	—	1

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Public Health Act, 1936, (Section 172).

Informal action was necessary under the above regulations in one instance, which was complied with.

Table 19.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Infectious Diseases.	Number of Cases by Age Groups.										Distribution of Cases by Parishes.													Deaths								
	Age Groups.										Total	Age not known	Bromsberrow	Corse	Dymock	Hartpury	Kempsey	Newent	Oxenhall	Pauntley	Redmarley	Rudford	Staunton		Taynton	Tibberton	Upleadon	Removed to Hospital				
	0	1	3	5	10	15	25	45	65	+																						
Scarlet Fever	+	1	1	4	6	2	1				15		1					13	1			1								13	1	
Whooping Cough			2	4	1						7							3	1													
Ac. Polio-myelitis																																
Ac. polio-enceph.																																
Measles (excl. G.M.)		9	9	24	2	3	1	1			49		1	5	1			1	38	2								2			10	1
Diphtheria		1	3	4	1	2					11			1				1	9												1	4
Ac. Pneumonia							1				3								1													
Dysentery																																
Small Pox																																
Ac. Enceph. Leth.																																
Enteric Fever																																
Para-typhoid fever																																
Erysipelas																																
Cerebro-spinal fever																																
Puerp. pyrexia																																
Ophth. Neonatorum																																
Malaria (contra. E.W.)																																
Total		11	15	36	10	7	4	2			489		2	8				266	4		1	1						2		23	6	

Table 20.

Causes of Death.

in NEWENT RURAL DISTRICT 1945.

(Classified according to the Registrar-General's Short List of Causes.).

Causes of Death.							Male	Female
1.	Typhoid and Parat. fevers	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
4.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
6.	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
7.	Other forms of tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
8.	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
9.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
10.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
11.	Ac. polio-myel. : and polio-enceph.	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
12.	Ac. Inf. enceph.	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
13.	Cancer of buc. cav. and oesoph. (M) uterus (F)	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
14.	Cancer of stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
15.	Cancer of breast	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
16.	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	...	8	6
17.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
19.	Heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	15	23
20.	Other diseases of circ. system	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
23.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
27.	Other digestive disorders	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
29.	Puer. and post-abortion. sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Premature birth	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
32.	Con. mal. birth inj. infant. dis.	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
34.	Road traffic accident	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
36.	All other causes	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
Total							60	63

